THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH MAY.

THE fifty Snider rifles given to each Native State whose offer to form a contingent for Imperial defence has been accepted are intended merely for drill instruction purposes. The general issue of arms will be made after a sufficient number of men have been taught how to look after them. Native armourers are being sent to Ferozepore arsenal for a course of instruction in the mechanism and means of repairing Sniders, and it is expected that the arming of the selected troops will be completed before the next cold season begins.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Steuart Bayley has officially asked the Commissioner of the Presidency Division to make immediate enquiries, and to report on the allegations, in the public press, of great scarcity in the Diamond Harbour Sub Division of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

THE piece-goods merchants of Bombay closed their market the other day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narain Mandlik.

THE prisoner Shway Moung, who was convicted at the last criminal sessions of the murder of a fellow-convict, Shway Toke, has been executed at the presidency jail. The gathering of spectators was very small, five Europeans and about twenty natives, being admitted within the jail, to witness the execution. Shway Moung, who seemed to have become considerably depressed after being pinioned, remained in this posture until the death-warrant was read out to him by the superintendent of the jail and explained to him in Burmese by an interpreter. On being asked if he desired to say anything, he opened his eyes and said: "Give an order that my soul may return to my native country." He was then led up to the scaffold supported on either side by convicts, repeating, as he ascended the steps, a Burmese prayer. The cap having been drawn over his face and the nooso adjusted, the bolt was drawn and death was instantaneous.

IT is interesting, if not instructive, to get the Chinese version of the Sawlapaw expedition as given by the *Shen Pao*, a Pekin newspaper:—The annexation of Upper Burmah by England is now an old story, but although the new dependency is generally thought to be submissive to the British Government, this is far from being the fact. A powerful chief called Su-la-pao of Ka-li-yin still maintains his independence, in spite of the attempts of the British forces to crush him. He has 3,000 wa- elephants, and 16,000 or 17,000 fighting-men. These men live somewhat like the *t' un t' ien*, or military colonists, of old, with the difference that they do not till the fields, having none to till; but are occupied, when not required for fighting, in cutting down the *je-chi* wood on the mountains, for by the sale of this they make their living. Their chief is wealthy, and well supplied, except in the matter of rice, which he has to import from other districts; but his men are but poorly provided with munitions of war and arms. He is adored by his men, and has lately allied himself with the powerful chief of the Suma tribe, to whom he has given his daughter for a bride. They are said to have a design of poisoning the water in all places through which the British forces are expected to march, and to have engaged 300 desperadoes by bribes of 500 *tun* each, whose plan is to insinuate themselves into the British Camp, disguised either as native auxiliaries or as servants of the General, and then to attempt an audacious *coup*. Should it fail, they will, it is said, retreat, if possible, into Yunnan and Szechuen.

AN eccentric Mahomedan at Peshawar has recently been brought to book for burying an infant alive in its deceased mother's grave. It appears that the mother died a few days ago, leaving the child to the care of the accused, her husband, who evidently could not manage it, and since nobody volunteered to take care of it for him, he deposited the child in the grave, thinking it would be better taken care of there its mother was.

TUESDAY, 14TH MAY.

PUNDIT Suraj Bal, the Cashmere official who was dismissed from the service of the State some time since for disrespect towards the Queen-Empress, but appears to have continued to reside at Srinagar, is said to have received notice from the Council of Regency to leave Cashmere at an early date.

A RICH bed of pure coal, computed to contain 225 million *pounds*, has been found at a place called Pendshakata, in the neighbourhood of the Trans-Caspian Railway.

THE Naval Defence Bill has passed through Committee in the Commons.

THE Shah of Persia has crossed the Russian frontier.

NOT only the Commissariat department, but the Military Works also will possibly be made Imperial departments, the India and Home authorities being willing that this amalgamation should take place.

THE *Ueber Land und Meer* announces that Mr. Walter Hicks, of Brooklyn, proposes to dispense with gunpowder, and to supply its place with steam after a new fashion. His invention is a centrifugal machine, by which he claims to impart to projectiles the initial velocity of 810 metres in a second, whereas Krupp has as yet only succeeded in attaining a little over 700. The Hick's centrifugal gun consists of a circular disc of very strong steel of large diameter, which is to be made to revolve by steam power at the amazing rate of 6,000 revolutions a minute. On the outer edge of this disc, at equal distances, ten shots are kept in position in suitable depressions by as many claws, which, by a clever arrangement, can be made to release the shot when the disc has attained its greatest speed, the shot being then propelled in the desired direction with the above-mentioned velocity. The range is said to be about ten kilometres, and the ten projectiles can be discharged in the thousandth part of a second!

AN ENGLISH paper remarks:—'There is a good story told of Mr. A. J. Balfour, in reference to one of his recent visits to Ireland. He put the following question to an Irish priest with whom he sat at dinner—"Do the Irish hate me to the extent that the Parnellite papers say they do?" To which the candid priest's good humoured answer was—"My dear Sir, if they hated the devil half as much as they hate you my occupation would be gone." The Irish party, on either side of the water, detest Mr. Balfour. However, Irish opinion being what it is, there may be something in the statement now made in certain quarters, that Mr. Balfour will soon retire from his unpleasant office, to be succeeded by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. But if the change takes place, it will be in order that Mr. Balfour may fill the office, the duties of which have so successfully been discharged by Mr. W. H. Smith. It will have been noticed that Mr. Balfour's speeches on Ireland have lately grown much more conciliatory than they were a year or more since. The arbitration on the Vandeleur estate is also a promising symptom, for the existence of which the Irish Office perhaps deserves some credit, if the truth were known. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is thoroughly well liked, even by the Irish party. He was one of the best of Chief Secretaries. And now that the tide seems to be turning in the direction of conciliation, he is clearly the best man for the Irish Office—supposing Mr. Balfour is about to assume a higher position.

IT is reported that the Khan of Khiva, the Amir of Bokhara, and other Central Asian rulers have been practically summoned to St. Petersburgh, the object being to convince them that the Czar is their master.

IT is said that 66,000,000 gallons of alcohol are produced every year in Germany from potatoes.

THE Burmese celebrate their new year with a three days' water-feast, when the opposite sexes amuse themselves with sprinkling water on each other, as a sign of mutual good will.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY.

MRS. Henry Fawcett has given to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund a donation of £400—that being the sum which was subscribed by the people of India towards her late husband's election expenses—to be invested in scholarships for native female students in India.

M. UNGERER believes that flowers, and the perfumes distilled from them' have a salutary influence on the constitution, and indeed may be regarded as a therapeutic agency of high value. He says that residence in a perfumed atmosphere forms a protection from pulmonary affections, and arrests the development of phthisis. He adds that in the town of La Grasse, where the making of perfumes is largely carried on, phthisis is rare, thanks to the odorous vapours exhaled from the numerous distilleries.—*English Mechanic.*

THE Italian papers report that an electric theodolite, which indicates with mathematical precision the position of an enemy's ship, whether at anchor or in movement, has been set up at Maddalena. The battery which defends the island of Caprera is situated in a valley separated from the sea by a high hill. On this is placed electric machinery communicating with the battery. There is also a very small 'panorama' indicating the position of hostile ships, their direction, their distance from the battery, and the point to which the firing should be directed. The gunners do not see the enemy, but aim high, the balls passing over the hill. On the other hand, the enemy, having no means of ascertaining the situation of the hidden battery, cannot return the fire. The inventor of the machine is one of the heads in the engineers' department of the army and has gone to Maddalena to direct the installation of the machinery.

THE article by Sir Charles Dilke, in the April *Fortnightly Review*, on "The Beluch and Afghan Frontier of India," occupies no less than thirty-five pages. It is for the most part devoted to the argument that England should discourage Russia's advance to Herat, and the line of the Hindoo Koosh. It also vigorously protests against anything like a partition of Afghanistan between England and Russia. In a future paper, which will be quite as elaborate as the present one, Sir Charles Dilke proposes to address himself to the important question as to whether Russia is likely to invade India, and how England could best meet such an invasion.

MRS. SPITTA has addressed the following letter to the *Pioneer* on the subject of the Cashmere letters: "Referring to Mr. Sinclair's letter of 14th March which appeared in your issue of 18th idem, will you be good enough to allow me to state (1) that no letters relating to Cashmere affairs ever came into my possession, and (2) that the allegation that I disposed of any such letters to a native is without any foundation whatsoever. I have never 'disposed of' or given away any letters entrusted to my late husband to any person, native or European."

OF the candidates for the F. A. examination 16 passed in the 1st division, 128 in the 2nd, and 571 in the 3rd, and nearly 2,000 failed. Of the 16 students in the first division, seven are from the Presidency College, four of them securing senior scholarships of Rs. 25 each. Of the 128 students in the second division, 13 are from the Presidency College; and of the 571 students in the third division, 38 are from that College.

THE Christian missionaries at Lahore have succeeded in procuring the sympathy of a large number of influential natives of that city in their projected movement against the extensive sale of liquor in the Punjab. The list which is in circulation is being rapidly filled up with the names of most of the leading men of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, and a general meeting, which is likely to be largely attended by enthusiastic advocates of the movement, will be held shortly at the Rang Mahal. No direct attack will be made on the present outstill system, but a petition to the Government will be drawn up with a view to res-

tricting the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, by investing a special committee with powers to grant, as well as to confiscate, licenses from venders whenever necessary. A similar project is being carried out by the missionaries at Calcutta.

THURSDAY, 16TH MAY.

PROFESSOR SEELEY in one of his admirable lectures observes:—"Many travellers have said that the learned Hindu, even when he acknowledges, is so far from regarding us with reverence that he very sincerely despises us. This is only natural. We are not cleverer than the Hindu, our minds are not richer or larger than his. We cannot astonish him, as we astonish the barbarian, by putting before him ideas that he never dreamed of. He can match from his poetry our sublimest thoughts; even our science perhaps has few conceptions that are altogether novel to him. Our boast is not that we have more ideas or more brilliant ideas, but that our ideas are better tested and sounded. This greatness of modern, as compared with mediæval or ancient civilization is that it possesses a larger stock of demonstrated truth and therefore infinitely more of practical power. But the poetical or mystic philosopher is by no means disposed to regard demonstrated truth with reverence; he is rather apt to call it shallow, and to sneer at its practical triumphs, while he revels for his part in reverie and the luxury of unbounded speculation."

DAK-RUNNERS on the Ganjam road are dying from cholera, and the postal communication is maintained under great difficulties.

IT is likely that the Bombay Government will grant a pension of the usual amount to Mrs. Crawford for subsistence.

CHOLERA has again broken out in the Cuttack Jail, notwithstanding all efforts to purify the buildings, while the prisoners were in camp.

THE moral education scheme in India will not be matured till August, after which the text-book will be prepared.

THE Queen-Empress has graciously approved the grant of the Indian Medal with clasp, inscribed "Sikkim 1888" and "Hazara 1888," for the late campaigns.

THE correspondent from Kulu, who recently protested against the permission of the sale of girls in Mundi State in the Punjab, writes again to say that one case occurred in which no fewer than 30 girls were sold to a single purchaser *en bloc*. We are glad to know that there is some prospect of a test case being sent up for trial to the Kulu Assistant Commissioner.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE was accompanied up the Karun River by Colonel Ross, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and, according to the latest news, was at Teheran. After a short stay at the Persian capital, he will resume his journey, and an account of his experiences in passing through Russian Turkistan is likely to reach India soon.

IT is a positive proof of the genuineness and depth of the interest, now taken in Indian affairs by an increasing number of Englishmen in England, that hundreds of persons attended the meeting recently held at New-Castle-on-Tyne to discuss Indian questions, *every one paying for admission*. The subject advertised to be discussed was "Our Empire in India, how we govern the Natives, and how we ought to govern them." It must be noted that there was no attraction of great names at the said meeting.

THE last Mail brings the full text of Sir John Gorst's answer to Mr. Bradlaugh's question about Mr. Phillip's connection with the *Calcutta Review*. Sir John Gorst's answer was to the effect that "Lord Cross will direct the attention of the Indian Government to the political character the *Review is assuming*." The concluding two words "is assuming" were omitted in Reuter's telegram on the subject, and that makes some difference in the meaning of the Under-Secretary's answer.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The Secretary of State has, we believe, said the last word on the Simla Exodus question. In a despatch forwarded from London on April 19th, he accepts the decision arrived at last cold weather by the Government of India as to the general principles which must govern the movement to and from Calcutta, and measures have been taken to reduce the expense thus incurred annually. It is almost needless to say that no fixed dates for arrival or departure will be arbitrarily maintained."

WE are glad to learn from an English paper that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji is becoming popular as a speaker with English audiences. As a public speaker, writes a London journal, he has become so popular that whenever it is known he will occupy the platform, he attracts as large an assembly as Mr. John Bright did in his earlier days, and Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill do at the present time. All educated India will be highly glad at this welcome news of Mr. Dadabhai's popularity in England, and we are not too sanguine to hope that it will be the prelude to his election as a member of the House of Commons.

FRIDAY, 17TH MAY.

IT is proposed to create the appointment of an Additional Secretary in the Punjab Secretariat.

THE construction of the Delhi and Kalka Railway is slowly progressing. There will be no railway station the Lahore papar hears, in Umballa cantonments, but a junction of the line at the present railway station is being contemplated. A station denominated "Umballa City East," will, however, be constructed at Umballa.

THE *Rangoon Times* advocates the establishment of leper asylums in Burmah. It says: "Such asylums are wanted everywhere in the East, and probably in no place more than in Burmah. Here lepers go about freely. One sees them walking about the streets and mixing with the busy crowds in the bazaar and elsewhere. They seem scarcely to be shunned at all by the Burmese and the natives of India, so that the wonder is that the disease does not prevail even more extensively than it actually does. Some one once estimated that every copper coin in this Empire had probably at one time passed through the hands of lepers; and though possibly one runs very little risk of catching the disease from a piece which at some previous time was handled by a leper, so long as these people are at large, we all run far more risk of becoming lepers ourselves than we would do were segregation universal or even generally resorted to."

THE Bank of England notifies that it will redeem the balance of the three per cent Consols at 101 under a discount of one per cent. per annum until July next.

Lord HARTINGTON, speaking at Bury on Wednesday said that the time had come for all parties to unite and settle the Irish land question, which was the root of all discontent in that country.

THE *Bookseller* writes:—"What is the highest price ever given for any book? We leave this question to be decided by competent authorities among book-lovers. We may, however, venture to say that we know of one for which a sum of 250,000£ (£10,000) was paid by its present owner, the German Government. That book is a missal, formerly given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. of England, along with a parchment conferring on that Sovereign the right of assuming the title of 'Defender of the Faith,' borne ever since by English kings. Charles II. made a present of the missal to the ancestor of the famous Duke of Hamilton, whose extensive and valuable library was sold some years ago by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, of London. The book which secured the highest offer was a Hebrew Bible, in the possession of the Vatican. In 1512 the Jews of Venice proposed to Pope Julius II. to buy the Bible, and to pay for its weight in gold. It was so heavy that it required two men to carry it. Indeed, it weighed 325lbs., thus representing the value of half a million of francs (£20,000). Though being much pressed for money, in order to keep up the 'Holy League' against King Louis XII. of France Julius II. declined to part with the volume."

THE accidental discovery of Nihilist conspiracies and the bomb manufactory at Zurich has set the Russian police on the track of another Nihilist plot, which, it is supposed, was intended to result in political assassinations in St. Petersburg at Easter, when the Czar comes to town for a few days' residence there. Several arrests have been made, including those of one or more officers of artillery. Such serious disquietude has been caused in St. Petersburg in high administrative circles by the information obtained by the police regarding the threats of the Nihilists that the Prefect of the capital has dissuaded the Czar from attending the obsequies of the late Minister of Ways and Communications.

IT is rumoured that ex-King Milan intends to enter a monastery at Jerusalem with the intention of becoming elected Patriarch of Servia. He has persuaded the Metropolitan Theodosius to retain his office in order to block the restoration of the Metropolitian Michael, one of the Regents. All the Ministry favour the latter.

THE heat at Bombay is very great, presaging the approach of the monsoon.

THE Bombay Corporation have decided to borrow fifteen lacs for street improvement. A Committee has been appointed to discuss the desirability of lighting the streets with electricity on the termination of the present gas-contract.

SATURDAY 18TH MAY.

ONE of the common financial expedients of Native States—it is one which was a particular favorite with the late Maharajah Holkar—is to lay a tax more or less heavy upon the pay of officials. In Gwalior the two per cent cess thus levied upon the servants of the Durbar has just been abolished by the Council of Regency, and for the first time salaries for April were paid through the whole State without any deduction. This ought certainly to secure the popularity of the Minister and his colleagues.

SOME time ago it was reported that the Chinese in New Zealand had received a communication from the Chinese Government, enjoining them not to enter into any business arrangements likely to retard their return to China. The Wellington *Post* states that another communication has been received by the Chinese in that district, impressing upon them the necessity of bearing in mind the former instructions, and stating that it is quite possible they will be called upon to return to China.

THE *Hardware Trade Journal* has been making researches into the history of some British industries, and publishes a story about the first introduction of coal in London, which reminds one of prejudices encountered in India to-day. It appears that at the commencement of the fourteenth century the brewers and founders in the city, finding the price of wood very high, resolved to make certain experiments with coal. Instantly there was a great outcry from the people residing near the breweries and foundries, a petition was addressed to the King, and a law passed forbidding the employment of coal in the city. Those who had tried coal had found it so incontestably superior to wood that they continued its use, and the result was that its employment was raised to a capital offence, and at least one person suffered the extreme penalty for persisting in its use. Women were particularly opposed to the use of coal, and for many years no one would touch any food cooked with the obnoxious fuel.

RELICT of an Ancient Dynasty.—The Rajah of Anagoondy, one of the tributary chiefs under the Nizam, is at present on a visit to Hyderabad. He is the first member of the family, we are told, who has ever left his natal place—Anagoondy, in the district of Linsugoor. The ancestors of this Rajah once daimed to be the rulers of the whole of Hindustan. This chief and the Rana of Oodeypore, in Rajpootana, are considered by the Hindoos to be the bluest blood in this country. It may interest our readers to know that many of the great architectural monuments in India such as the caves of Ellora and Ajunta, the temple at Hanamconda, Mahableshwar, and Kerala, &c., were constructed by the former kings of this dynasty. These kings once owned immense territories, which they gradually lost partly through many of the dependent and tributary chiefs asserting their independence, and partly through foreign invasion. This kingdom was no other than the ancient one of Kiskinda mentioned in the Ramayana, where the great Bali, reigned, when Rama, banished by his father, took refuge in the forests known as Dundakaranya, parts of which are now the dominions of Hyderabad. The present Raja is really now nothing more than a jaighirdar, with an income of about half a lakh of rupees a year, but he owns still full civil, criminal, and revenue powers.

A TRAVELLER who has recently come from Samarkand to Peshawar states that he saw Ishak Khan at Samarkand, and that the Khan is accommodated, curiously enough, in the same house at Samarkand where Ameer Abdur Rahman used to be housed, and, like him, gets a monthly honorarium (Russian) equivalent to 1,250 rupees, for the support of himself and his followers.

SIR John Gorst, replying to a question put by Mr. Maclean in the House of Commons read four amendments to the India Factory Act proposed by the Government of India. Lord Cross, he said, had agreed to them, and suggested besides that there should be four days' holiday in each month, and that the exemption of Government factories should not go beyond section 93 of the English Act.

IT is said that there are two or three C. S. I. vacancies; two K. C. I. E.'s, and half a dozen C. I. E.'s, but no K. C. S. I. There will be a certain number of Native titles conferred as usual.

THE slanderous reports of the insanity of the Empress of Austria have been officially contradicted. Her Majesty's health is improving under the treatment she is receiving at Wiesbaden.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1889.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that the Royal Commission on Currency recommended the repeal of the English import duties on Indian silver-ware. The Commission wrote:—"Complaints are also made that the use of silver for industrial purposes is much restricted owing to the duty of 1s. 6*d.* per ounce on silver plate manufactured in this country [England] or imported from abroad. The duty is said to bear with special severity upon those branches of Indian industry which are engaged in the manufacture of silver plate or ornaments. Not only does the duty of 40 per cent, on the value of the raw material restrict the demand for manufactured silver, but owing to the Hall-mark regulations, only silver of the authorised standard can be introduced into this country for purposes of trade, the importation of lower grades being prohibited except for private use, and the rupee standard in India is slightly below the standard required by the Hall-mark regulations in this country. The repeal of the duty has been repeatedly urged by the Government of India in the interests of those engaged in the industry in that country; and the amount of revenue which is now raised from it (between £50,000 and £60,000 per annum) is so small that it could be surrendered without creating any serious disturbance of the financial equilibrium." When the repeated representations of the Government of India for the repeal of the silver plate duties were thus strongly supported by the Currency Commissioners, we felt almost assured that the obnoxious impost would be abolished from the commencement of the current financial year. For this reason we naturally looked forward to the introduction of the English Budget for 1889-90 with much interest. But we have been again grievously disappointed. The full text of Mr. Goschen's Budget speech which has now reached this country shows that he said little or nothing to justify the retention of the silver plate duties. He merely expressed his regret that he had not been able to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission. After explaining that as he had to find a sum of about two millions to make both ends meet no interest can fairly look for any remission of taxation; the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the silver trade interest was all the less entitled to consideration, because the repeal of the tax would involve the payment of a heavy drawback. These few words were all that Mr. Goschen devoted to the subject. Now the difficulty about the drawback was fully recognised by the Royal Commission when it recommended the abolition of the duties. The Commissioners observed:—"The main difficulty which is understood to stand in the way of the repeal of the duty is the question of the drawback to be granted on the plate now in the manufacturer's hands which has already paid the duty; but the concession of the drawback might be limited to a moderate period, say three years, and this difficulty ought not to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of a desirable reform." Mr. Goschen, in his Budget speech, was entirely silent on the suggestion made by the Royal Commission for meeting the difficulty connected with drawback. This difficulty, as the Commission has remarked with perfect justice, is not insurmountable.

In the latest letter from the Treasury to the India Office on this question, Sir R. E. Welley, the Secretary, says:—"The objection to the abolition of the duty is based entirely on the loss of revenue involved in such abolition, aggravated as it would be in the first instance by the payment of drawback." Now, the annual loss of revenue which will be caused by the repeal of the silver plate duties is between £50,000 and £60,000, and this paltry amount need not disturb the financial equilibrium of a great and wealthy country like England. She can easily spare that trifling sum when India has been forced to give up upwards of a million sterling a year of cotton duties for the benefit of Lancashire spinners. The Lords of the Treasury are indignant at the remark of the Government of India that the duty with the rebate to the English manufacturer operates as a protection duty, and is retained for the benefit of the trade in England. Sir R. E. Welley is directed to write:—"They cannot express their great regret that the Government of India should have given any countenance to the idea that, in the policy hitherto pursued, the Treasury have been actuated in any degree by a desire to promote the private interests of English manufacturer." Notwithstanding these brave words, there can be no doubt that the interest of the English manufacturer has great weight in dictating the resistance of the Treasury to the demand of the Government of India for the repeal of the silver plate duties. The Secretary of State in communicating the latest letter from the Treasury to the Viceroy, observes:—"While entirely agreeing with your Excellency in Council as to the expediency of taking the first opportunity of removing the English duties on Indian silver goods, I see no advantage in continuing the discussion at present." We are very glad to see that the Indian mercantile community have emphatically protested against this decision. The Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations of Calcutta and Madras, have submitted memorials to Government on this subject. The Bombay Chamber have clearly pointed out how the difficulty about drawback can be removed. The total amount that thus would be payable has been estimated by the Government of India at about £75,000. If the drawback were limited, as might reasonably be, only to such articles as had paid duty within a fixed period anterior to the date of repeal, the total sum repayable would not appreciably disturb the financial equilibrium of a country like England. Moreover, the repayment of the drawback as well as the repeal of the duty might easily be extended over three years at the rate of sixpence per ounce per year. Both the Bombay Chamber and the Calcutta Trades Association have shown that the duty which now amounts to nearly 43 per cent of the value has become almost prohibitive of the use of silver for commercial and industrial purposes. The Committee of the Trades Association have shown that in the event of these objectionable duties being abolished, there would be a steadily increasing demand for silver and India would benefit in two ways—by finding another market for an industry in which native silver-smiths excel all others, and by the beneficial effect on exchange of a rise in silver consequent on a larger demand for that metal. The Indian silversmith, as the Trades Association point out, is heavily handicapped by the English manufacturer who profits upon the rebate received on his unfinished hall-marked specimens, whereas the Indian artisan can only submit his finished works, on which no rebate is allowed. And yet "My Lords of the Treasury" feel indignant at the imputation that the duty with the rebate to the English manufacturer operates as a protective duty. The Madras Trades Association have no hesitation whatever in saying that in refusing the abolition of the duties the Chancellor of the Exchequer is largely governed by interested produces, and, as in the matter of the cotton-duties, India is again sacrificed to the preposterous demands of the British tax-payer.

The Association draw the attention of Government to Mr. Watherston's letter in the *Times*, which exposes the absurdity of the present system of English hall-marking. The mere repeal of the silver plate duties will not meet the necessities of the case. It is also essential that hall-marking should be rendered non-compulsory. Mr. Watherston pertinently observes that the abolition of the principle of compulsory hall-marking is absolutely necessary in order to put the manufacturers of the United Kingdom upon equal terms of competition with their foreign rivals. Mr. Watherston has proved to demonstration that as matters now stand, the law practically prohibits foreign trade. Indian silverware is generally made from the rupee standard which is inferior to that of sterling. Moreover, many of the most artistic manufacturers are necessarily below even that standard, because the work can only be done with a larger alloy. Why the English market should be closed to goods of this description we cannot comprehend. We join with the Madras Trades Association in hoping that the Government of India will not relax their efforts to repeal this unjust and obnoxious tax. The agitation must be continued until the silver plate duties are repealed and compulsory hall-marking is entirely abolished.

THE SO-CALLED HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

IN a recent issue of the *Pioneer* there appeared an article with the heading "The Home Rule Movement in India," with a good deal of the contents of which we agree, and with a good deal of the contents of which we disagree. We agree with the writer in his condemnation of the silly and mischievous article on the National Congress in the *Asiatic Quarterly* by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., the former Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Any one who has any acquaintance with that gentleman's journalistic career in India will not be surprized at the tone of the *Asiatic Quarterly* reviewer. Mr. Maclean has a clear head, but his heart is not in its right place. He is a vigorous writer, but cold and unsympathetic. During the whole of his journalistic career in India, he saw nothing good in the country; all was barren from Dan to Beersheba. In the people of India he found nothing to commend. They were a swarthy people, their character as black as their complexion, a nation of children unfit to govern themselves, incapable of being trained to the art of self-Government, and fit only to be ruled by physical force. During the many years of his sojourn in this country he felt no sympathy for the people whose just aspirations he denounced with keen sarcasm. Nor have advancing years and elevation to a seat at St. Stephen's abated his hostility to the Natives of India;—indeed, it would seem that feeling of hostility has increased since his departure from these shores. If Mr. Maclean had contented himself with only vilifying the people of India, our Allahabad contemporary would have found no fault with him, for then he would have been only singing the Allahabad tune. But Mr. Maclean has dared to tread on the corns of his countrymen. The Government of India has always been represented to be a benevolent despotism, the object of which is on the whole to do good to the people of India. Mr. Maclean looks upon this as a mere "pretence." He has no sympathy with shams. He hates humbug. He calls a spade a spade. Listen to what he says:—"Let us have the courage to repudiate the pretence which foreign nations laugh at and which hardly deceive ourselves, that we keep India only for the benefit of the people of that country, and in order to train them for self-Government. We keep it for the sake of the interests and the honour of England; and the only form of Government by which we can continue to hold it in subjection is that of a despotism." Mr. Maclean has certainly the courage of his convictions; but the question is, are those convictions just? No one that we know pretends that England holds India "merely" for the benefit of the people of India, and "merely" to train them for self-Government. Such Quixotic benevolence may be shown by individuals but never by nations. Doing good, disinterested good, is not the trade of nations. Men like Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Herbert Edwardes, who held that the mission of England in India is to raise it to a high pitch of social and moral greatness, never declared that England keeps India "merely" for that purpose. England, of course, conquered India for purposes of self-aggrandizement; and she keeps it also for the benefits which she derives from its possession. But surely a mighty nation like the English nation, while pursuing its own interests in a legitimate manner, can afford to be generous to the people from whom she receives benefits. To say that England keeps India "merely" for doing good to the people of India is to utter nonsense. Such a thing is impossible, at least in the present state of sublunary affairs. We believe no body has ever made such

a statement. It is a fabrication of Mr. Maclean's own fertile imagination. All that the best Anglo-Indian statesmen, like the Bentincks, the Elphinstones, the Malcolms, the Ripons have ever said was that England, while holding India for her own interests, should aim at elevating those countless millions whose destinies Providence has entrusted to her hands. This we take to be the right view of the matter. England is not pursuing a policy of impossible benevolence, neither is she carrying on a policy of pure and simple selfishness. She is pursuing a policy of enlightened self-interest tempered with benevolence. More than this no nation can be expected to do; and less than this almost every other nation in Europe is doing at this moment. We agree with Sir John Gorst in thinking that the Indian Government is the most benevolent despotism in the world. Mr. Maclean maintains that India can be governed and held only by despotism. Granted; but there are despotisms and despotisms. There is the despotism of the Sultan and the Czar, and there is despotism in the German empire. In the two former empires there is despotism or autocracy, pure and simple; in the German empire despotism is tempered by constitutionalism and representative institutions. The National Congress does not advocate the abolition of that benevolent despotism which rules the country; it only advocates the tempering of that despotism with representative institutions.

Our Allahabad contemporary calls the present political movement in India—Home Rule movement. It is not such in any intelligible sense of the phrase. The Irish people want to have a Parliament of their own in College Green. The Congress has hitherto expressed no such wish; and our contemporary, agreeably to the proverb, gives the Congress a bad name, in order to render it an object of detestation.

We said at the outset that there is in our contemporary's article a good deal of which we disapprove; and that is that portion of the article in which the Congress is held up to ridicule. "The Congress claims are an absurdity, because they demand the ripe fruit before the tree is grown." Has our contemporary never heard of grafts? In our gardens we have two sorts of mango trees bearing fruit. There is the natural mango tree grown from the mango-stone, and which has taken years to come to maturity and bear fruit; and there is the mango-graft which reaches maturity in one or two years and bears fruit. England is the natural mango tree; it has taken centuries to come to maturity and bear the fruit of constitutional and representative Government. India is a shoot or scion inserted in that magnificent and venerable tree which supports and maintains its vitality. India is a graft of the great old tree of England; and no skilful political gardeners ought to be surprized if the young graft, by virtue of its imparted vitality, bears fruit like the tree which has waved its branches for a thousand years. All glory to the mother tree if the young graft bears fruit.

PROFESSOR WALLACE ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, who visited India about a couple of years ago, recently lectured before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the condition of Indian Agriculture. The learned Professor, it will be remembered, made a special study of this important subject during a four months' tour in this country in 1887. His opinions as those of an expert demand careful consideration. In speaking of the general condition of the agricultural classes, Professor Wallace said:—"I should like to convey to you some idea of the impression I formed of the ryot, or labouring agricultural population of India, although this is most difficult to accomplish in the case of one who is unfamiliar with the great extremes of climate, and the wonderful difference in the circumstances and of environments, as compared with this country. It should also be borne in mind that the characters and practices of different races, or the inhabitants of different districts, though of the same race, differ materially. When free from the demoralizing and baneful influences of famine, the ryot is usually an easy-minded, contented individual, who enjoys life in a simple manner, and at a moderate cost as regards his every day expenses. He is, however, prodigal and extravagant to a degree in the matter of ceremonial feasts, such as marriages of members of his family or of his possibly numerous dependent relations. So that he may marry his daughters respectably, he frequently plunges irrecoverably into debt. Once in the grip of the money lenders, there is little chance of escape. The interest due becomes enormous, but the *soucar* does not press for immediate payment. He judiciously keeps a watchful eye on his chances and quietly bleeds to the limit of his victim's endurance. Indebtedness does not appear to bear heavily upon the ryot and his enjoyment of life seems unimpaired." Professor Wallace would thus have the public believe that the ryot's improvidence is the sole, or, at any rate, the main, cause of his indebtedness. In this view the learned Professor is greatly mistaken. He seems to have adopted without careful examination the idea which his Anglo-Indian informants put into his head. We do not deny that on some occasions, such as marriages of members of his family and *shrads* of his parents, the ryot incurs expenditure beyond his means and finds it necessary to borrow money. In social matters the poor and ignorant Indian cultivator is as much a slave to the two tyrants which rule society with absolute sway—namely, custom and public opinion—as the educated and enlightened Briton. But it is not correct to say that the improvidence of the ryot involves him in debt. The main cause of his indebtedness in the temporarily-settled provinces of India is the rigid and harsh revenue which the British Government has introduced into the country. The inexorable tax-gatherer knows no mercy whether the ryot's fields have yielded any crops or not. Whether the ryotwari or the zemindari system prevails in the temporarily-settled provinces, the cultivator has no resources beyond the current harvest, and when the season happens to be a bad one he is compelled to have recourse to the village [illegible] lender who usually charges him one anna per rupee per mensem or 75 per cent. per annum. If Professor Wallace has carefully studied the subject he would have found no difficulty in discovering that the scientific revenue system which obtains all over the country excepting the permanently-settled districts, lies at the root of the ryot's indebtedness.

It is interesting to find that Professor Wallace bears emphatic testimony to the intelligence, skill and devotion to duty exhibited by the Indian cultivator. He observed:—"During seasons of urgency nothing could excel the devotion and attention to duty exhibited by these simple people, and in the rice districts especially, often under trying circumstances of discomfort, if not actually danger to health. The greater part of the year is spent in semi-idleness and listlessness, which has a lowering moral influence. There is nothing one could conceive which would be of greater universal benefit to the Indian people, largely dependent upon agriculture as they are, than some device which would supply the means of employment for the agricultural population when their presence is not required on the land. The intelligent and skill of the Indian cultivator have been enormously under-estimated. In the matter of the knowledge of the facts and processes of nature he is infinitely superior to the rural labourer of this country; his power of observation is much keener, and his knowledge of the objects which are constantly before him is not to be compared with the blank ignorance in the mind of the corresponding British workman. After a careful study of the so-called short-sightedness of the natives who declined merely with the habitual swing of the head as the sole reason, the many advices which have been freely given to them for their improvements by European residents, I feel constrained to say, 'Bravo, old ryot you are not such a fool after all. They blame you for ignorant prejudice, for not adopting all sorts of suggestions for your *improvement*, but your ignorant prejudice is just what many a one who thinks himself a very wise man would be much the better for possessing.'"

These sensible and thoughtful observations we commend to enthusiastic agricultural reformers in India, like Sir Edward Buck and his disciples. Professor Wallace has practically confirmed the severe strictures which the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden passed upon the endeavours of the North-West Agricultural Department to teach improved methods of tillage to the Indian cultivator by the establishment of model and experimental farms. The experiments conducted on these farms have conclusively shown that those who were employed to teach the people agriculture had more to learn from the people than the people from them. Professor Wallace remarked:—"Nothing impressed me more strongly than the unsuitability of European agricultural practices to Indian conditions, and the fitness of the native implements and methods of working to the peculiar prevailing circumstances. The native is quite open to persuasion when he sees that an alteration or an improvement will suit his purpose, but unless his foresight assures him of it, he resolutely declines to venture into doubtful experiments. Indian agriculture, however, is far from being perfect, but its improvement can only be brought about by improvement of current practices, not by importation of foreign methods." It is because the ryot declines to acknowledge that every change must necessarily be an improvement, he is denounced by enthusiastic agricultural reformers as extremely conservative and unwilling to depart from the way of his forefathers. As a matter of fact, the Indian cultivator has readily every improvement which he was convinced would be to his advantage. He would have nothing to do with the doubtful experiments of our model farms, because he cultivates in order to live and not to advance the cause of so-called scientific agriculture.

We may for the present pass over Professor Wallace's views on the political questions discussed by him, although he tells us that there is connection between these questions and his own subject. He has done good service by pointing out that one important branch of agriculture which in India is capable of enormous development is the cultivation of grass land; and that, in addition to grass, in the proper cultivation of it, forage-producing trees ought, in clumps and in single standards, to occupy considerable area. The importance of carrying out these valuable suggestions in a country like India cannot be over-estimated. Our Agricultural Departments which have hitherto done nothing to justify their existence, would be more usefully employed, if they, instead of wasting their time and energy in fruitless and costly efforts to promote the introduction of so-called improved implements, with which the ryot would have nothing to do, were to direct their attention to the cultivation of grass land and the planting of forage-producing trees.

JIZYA WHITEWASHED.

This is an age of whitewashing. Old customs and institutions, which were formerly looked upon as absurd or pernicious, are now commended for their excellence; and historical characters that were regarded as cruel and immoral, are now held out to us as models of virtue. Carlyle was the first and greatest white-washer of the present century. He white-washed Cromwell, Mahomed, Frederick the Great of Prussia and others; and subsequent writers have taken up the parable and have gone on vigorously white-washing the most questionable characters in history and the most absurd usages of mankind. There is a show of charity in this process, but charity is shown at the sacrifice of truth and historical verity. So passionately fond are some men of this mania of white-washing that we should not be surprized if some writers were to represent the Devil of the Christian scriptures not as an essentially malevolent being, but as a fine and amiable gentleman.

We have been led into these remarks by the perusal of an Essay on the Jizya or Capitation Tax written by the learned Professor of Arabic in the M. A. O. College at Aligarh. We all know what the Jizya was. It was a tax imposed by the Mahomedan conquerers of a country on those of its inhabitants who did not embrace

the Moslem faith. It was a tax for religion, a fine on men for acting according to the dictates of their conscience. Three alternatives were offered by the fanatical hordes of Mahomedans to the inhabitants of those countries which they conquered, the three alternatives, namely, of embracing Islam, the Jizya, and death. The Christain countries of Europe resounded with the dreadful threat of the victorious soldiery of the prophet of Arabia—"Ye Christain dogs! the koran, the tribute, or the sword"; and the same cry was heard in the countries of Asia and Africa. The well-to-do classes natural'y paid the Jizya and saved their souls; but the poorer classes, unable to bear the burden of the Jizya, turned Mussulmans. That this imposition of the Jizya was one of the causes of the rapid progress of Mahomedanism is a historical fact. But the learned Profressor of Arabic in the Aligarh College, who rejoices in the name of Maulavi Mahomed Shilli Nomani, tells us that all this is a mistake. The Jizya was not a tax on religion, but a tax for protection. Yes, truly, it was a tax for protection, for if the Jizya were not paid by those who were not Mussulmans, their heads would have been cut off. So far the Jizya was a tax for protection, simply because it was a penalty inflicted for worshipping God in one's own way. The learned Professor goes on in a round-about way to show that the Jizya was a tax paid by the inhabitants of a country for protection. Whereas lexicographers derive the Arabic word Jizya from the Arabic *Jaza*, he derives it, apparently with not just reason or authority, from the Persian *Yazyat*. This derivation he adopts for no other reason than that it suits his theory. One of the oldest kings of Persia, Nashirvan the just, who lived before the appearance of Islam, imposed a *Yazyat* on his subjects; and he could not have inflicted a tax on religion, for he was a Zoroastrian; therefore the learned Professor concludes that the Jizya was not a penalty for religion. This is extraordinary reasoning. In the first place, it is no wonder that Nashirvan the Just imposed a tax on his subjects, for every king imposes taxes on his subjects for the expenses of the Government. In the second place, the Aligarh Professor has no authority for deriving Jizya from the Persian *Yazyat*. And in the third place, if the writer's derivation were correct, it would be of no avail to him, for words often change their meanings in the course of ages. The English word "salary" is derived from the Latin *sal* (salt), and originally meant money given to Roman soldiers to buy salt. But in our day it means quite a different thing. Hundreds of other examples might be given, establishing the well-known fact that words change their conventional meanings in the course of time. But granting, though not admitting, that the Professor is right in his derivation of the word Jizya, and that it was money given for protection, what then? It does not make the slightest differences. The non-Mahomedan subjects of the Moslem rulers were allowed to hold their own religious tenets, and were protected from persecution, on the payment of a sum of money. You may call this a tax for protection or a tax in religion, just as you like. There is as much difference between the one and the other as there is between six and half-a-dozen. What matters it if you give the thing a different name, provided its nature and essence remain the same? The Aligarh Professor's defence of the imposition of the Jizya is somewhat amusing. He says—"The Mussulmans fought the battles and sacrificed their lives to save the countries from all manner of dangers; and as non-Muslim nations benefitted from the bloodshed by the Mussulmans, it was not at all unjustifiable for the latter to reap some benefit from the property of the former which they had thus assured to them." We confess we do not understand the meaning of these mysterious words. From what dangers did the fanatical and ever victorious Mussulman soldiery save those peaceful countries which they devastated? What benefit did the non-Muslim nations reap from the bloodshed by the Musulmans? Whose blood? The blood of the Mussulmans or that of the non-Muslim? And what benefits can be reaped from blood? History tells us that the path of the enthusiastic followers of the Arabian Prophet, in their victorious career on the plains of Asia, Europe and Africa, was marked by fire and bloodshed, and that so far from conferring any benefit on the countries which they conquered, they carried desolation wherever they went. Clearly, the learned Arabic Professor of Aligarh has failed in white-washing Jizya.

THE UNIVERSITY SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS.

IN May and June of 1886 we wrote two articles to account for the great falling off in the number of passed candidates at the Entrance Examination of that year. The average of pluckings in previous years for a quarter of a century was about 50 per cent. and the falling off on that particular year came up to 70 per cent. and it made a serious impression on the friends of Bengali education. We showed then that the fall was due mostly, if not entirely, to the examiners and not, as was stated, to bogus schools and general decadence of education in the country. Our opinion in this respect was fully borne out by the results of the next two years' examinations. In 1887 the average of pluckings at once fell from 70 to 34 per cent. In other words the number of successful candidates rose from 30 to 66 per cent. (we always use the nearest round numbers to avoid fractions.) This more than doubling of successful students could not have been the result of improved education during the latter half of the year. The hue and cry raised against the 'slaughter of innocents', as we called it, led to the appointment of a special committee of the Senate, and the adoption of revised rules for the better conduct of examinations, and these doubtless contributed very largely to the satisfactory result. And now we find by the last *Gazette* there has been a falling off from 66 per cent. in 1887 to 20 per cent. in 1889. This shows that our students have failed at the rate of nearly 4 out of every 5. In Calcutta the ratio is 17 per cent. Nor is this failure confined only to inferior schools. Surely it cannot be said that the decadence is due to inefficient teachers or to physical influences. Most of the schools concerned have been under the same teachers and the same rules as was the case in 1887, and physical causes are not susceptible of any proof to support the theory. We freely admit that certain meteorological causes have affected the mango crop this season, but will even the most unscrupulous of educational authorities (for instance Messrs Pedler and Elliot who are experts both in meteorology and pedagogy, tell us that the falling off is due to seasonal variations? The idea is too absurd to call for a sober refutation. On the other hand we are all familiar with the effect of changes of opinion in high quarters on subordinates, and it is certain that such changes of opinion as regards matters educational have cropped up very prominently during the last twelve months. Certain of the ruling authorities now fancy that a wide extension of high education is not beneficial; that it tends to multiply the number of disappointed candidates for well paid appointments, to crowd the ranks of so-called "seditious" native editors, to add to the number of speakers at National Congresses, and it is the duty of Government, therefore, to check the spread of high education. Many Anglo-Indian editors openly advocate the abolition of High Schools and Colleges for this purpose, and many members of the ruling class, if they do not openly avow it, deeply sympathise with them. Even the head of the Education Department, in his address to the students of the Doveton College, said that the ambition of his hearers should rest satisfied with the Entrance Standard, and not aspire after University Honors. Of course he referred especially to the costliness of the thing, but the real feeling against high education in this country was manifest in every line of his speech. Macaulay somewhere says that if an Englishman in India liked he could in twenty-four hours get any number of witnesses to swear away the life and character of any one he disliked. Nor is this peculiar to this country. In Europe there are always men ready to anticipate the will of their superiors and men in power. Murders have at times been committed in anticipation of the wishes of superiors. To confine ourselves to educational matters we remember a high educational authority once said something favorable about the Romanization of Vernacular names, and there was a University Examiner who put in questions about Romanization in the following year's Entrance Examination papers. There is no reason to doubt that some such reason must have operated very largely to bring on the Herodian slaughter of this year. It is too late in the day for respectable people openly to preach against High Education, but to regulate the course of education is quite another matter, and if under that name the number of passed Entrance students be considerably reduced it would follow as a matter of course, that there will be a corresponding reduction in the number of persons fit to study in colleges, or in other words a repression of high education. We are far from attributing deliberate wicked motives to the examiners. Most of them, if not all, are honorable men, and far be it from us to accuse them of any Machævelian plot. They are, however, human beings, and not above the influence of unconscious cerebration. Any how the fact remains prominent that simultaneously with the opinion last put forth by our educational authorities there has been a sudden fall in the passing of Entrance students from 66 to 20 per cent. and this cannot but be due largely to the nature of the questions put and the system of marking adopted by the examiners. There were moderators to settle the nature of the question-papers, and head examiners to supervise the markings; but the work was evidently most perfunctorily done. The rule requires that ten per cent. of the markings should be tested by the head examiners; but we are creditably informed that the testing was done at a meeting of the Board of examiners extending over ten minutes to dispose off over six thousand examination papers. No wonder the result is what it is.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AS announced already Sir Steuart Bayley left the Presidency for Darjeeling on Friday last by mail train.

THE last meeting of the Bengal Council was held on Wednesday last when the Fisheries Bill was passed.

SIR ALFRED CROFT goes on three months' privilege leave when Mr. Tawney will officiate for him as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

IT will be seen from an abvertisement in another column that the Parsee Elpinstone Dramatic Club will give in aid of the Surat Relief Fund a performance at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next, under the patronage of Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson and Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee. We hope the performance will be largely patronised by all classes of the community.

SIR HENRY HARRISON'S unauthorised and unconstitutional action in regard to the Kotrung brick-field case is likely to involve the Corporation in costly and protracted litigation. The baffled contractor is taking legal opinion and purposes to sue the Corporation, if he can. All this unpleasantness might have been avoided by a timely display of tact for which Sir Henry is so famous.

CLOSE upon the Kotrung defeat followed Sir Henry's discomfiture in regard to general increase of salary. The Amalgamation was expected to usher in millenium for the officers of the Corporation, if not for its rate-payers, and it was proposed to give fanciful 'increase' to the already fat-salaried Executive all round. The new and onerous responsibilities of the Corporation created by the Amalgamation were forgotten and every one wanted to make the best of the practical interegnum at the commencement of the new regime. The principle was faulty to the core and the Commissioners had the good

sense to throw out the absurd proposition almost in a body. Special cases of merit and hard work would, of course, be considered.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at the Narkaldanga hay-depot on Thursday last and continued for the whole of the day and the next day. Upwards of fifty thousand rupees worth of hay, straw and other commodities were consumed and the fire brigades succeeded in preventing further devastation with the greatest difficulty. If the Circular canal were not close at hand and the Brigades were not as prompt and energetic as they were, matters would have ended very seriously indeed, for there are many populous bustees in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, however, no loss of life is yet reported.

THE draft rules for giving effect to the new Cooly Sanitation Act are elaborate and minute so far as they go, and lay down details about food, residence, clothing and medical treatment which, if given due effect to, is likely to make its working successful. But the machinery for working the rules is defective and the police have got to do with it most. The local magistrates through whose jurisdiction the coolies pass would not have the necessary time to spare and it would be an advantage if at stated localities special officers were deputed to see to the enforcement of the rules. Honorary visitors also might be appointed for the purpose and would do the work much more efficaciously than slippery Police underlings who oftener than not befriend the rich recruiter. But all this would be possible if a stated route only were followed, and not the most elaborate code of sanitary rules could remedy the evil if the recruiter chose his route and were at liberty to drive his gang through forests and marshes where there was no one to check him. Road-side as well as depot arrangements would not be satisfactory under these circumstances, and the rules would be practically a dead letter. The time allowed for the consideration of the rules has been, we are afraid, too short and those concerned ought to have fair opportunities of representing their objections and making their suggestions.

NEWS has been received that Mr. Bachue has commenced the Bronze statue of Lord Dufferin and that the portrait of Lady Dufferin has been entrusted to Mr. Shannon. The marble bust of Her Ladyship to be placed in the Lady Dufferin Hospital will not be taken in hand until the autumn.

RUSSIAN Railway Bonds to the extent of 3 10500,000 golden roubles for conversion purposes have been issued.

THERE was quite a demonstration of the legal profession at the High Court on Wednesday last, when Sir Comer Petheram returned to his duties after his late severe illness. The Barristers, and Vakils went to his Lordship's court in a body and Mr. Woodroffe in the absence of the Advocate General addressed his Lordship in the following terms:—

Mr. Lord Chief Justice,—In the unavoidable absence of the Advocate-General, whose public duty requires his attendance this morning in the Bengal Council, I have, on the part of the Bar, to express the great pleasure which we feel in seeing you take your seat again on the Bench, as also our gratitude to the Divine Dispenser of all human affairs, for the wonderful recovery accorded you from the severe illness from which you have been suffering. We trust that your health will be speedily restored to its prestine vigour, and that you may long continue to preside in this Court.

Babu Annada Prasad Bannerjee, the honored leader of the Native Bar, followed Mr. Woodroffe and said that he was requested by the members of his profession to say that they fully sympathised with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Woodroffe. Sir Comer Petheram who was visibly moved at this manifestation of good will and sympathy replied:—

Mr. Woodroffe, Babu Annodaprasad, and Gentlemen,—It would be impossible for me to hope, by any words of mine, to express my feelings of gratitude for the kindness which every one has showed to me during my late illness. The expressions of sympathy which I have received from every one, not only from the members of my own profession, but from the vakils and attorneys, and the public, have been so great that I feel, as I have said just now, that it is impossible for me to hope to express in any adequate degree my feelings of gratitude for them, and so I must ask you really to accept a very few words from me on this occasion. You will, I am sure, believe me when I say that the reason why I cannot say much is because my heart is too full to enable me to speak.

His Lordship will receive the congratulations of the Attorneys of the Court this morning.

IT has been complained with justice that rash driving is steadily on the increase in Calcutta and we should be glad if it were put down with a high hand. But why is the "native coachman" of the luckless "Baboo" alone is singled out for persecution? The rough riders and breaksmen of the livery stable keepers along Dhurmtolla Street, which in fairness should be named the Livery Stables Street, are not only a nuisance but a source of danger to pedestrians as well as to meeker drivers and riders. Of an auction day when the auctioneer uses the street as his yard for display of horses and carriages, indescribable scenes of confusion occur and unbroken horses in harness are seen madly careering all along the neighbourhood. Added to these the array of *ticcas* off Chandney and herds of cattle going to pasture in the maidan, often make the street impassable and one wonders that none takes any notice of what goes on.

"JUSTICE" in writing to the *Indian Daily News* partially accounts for the continued prevelance of "*dacoity*" in Upper Burma. District officers and their European subordinates indulge in the pastime of "making men and women kneel down by cane under any circumstances whatever or wherever they may meet them and making them squat on mud." This is supposed to be the orthodox Burman mode of showing respect and is known by the name of *kotow*. It is evidently a more wearysome process than our *Salam*, omission of which used to unhinge our own district officials and their ilk in days not long gone by. Even among the Burmese it is the lowest classes only that humiliate themselves thus and a more grievous error could not be committed in a newly acquired country than exasperating brave and patriotic people in this way.

THE revelations of Captain Hearsay about the inner working of our jails have the stamp of accuracy, coming as they do from one who can speak from personal knowledge. It was, therefore, expected that there would be some official enquiry to test their truth and to vindicate Dr. Geofrey Hall, the Superintendent of the Naini jail where the Captain was incarcerated, if for no other purpose. It is now, however, semi-officially announced that "the Government of the North West Provinces has resolved to treat with silent contempt" the charges brought by Captain Hearsay. This is a mode of getting out of unpleasant situations which readily commends itself to the powers that be for obvious reasons, but which is hardly satisfactory.

UNDER Mr. Mackenzie's fostering care self-government is thriving apace in the Central Provinces. Fifty-eight Municipalies of which the Provinces consist are represented by 638 members, of whom 460 were elected, and the remainder either appointed ex-officio or nominated. The number of ex-officio members is, however, steadily decreasing, and the local Government is opposed to their appointment. The elections generally passed off satisfactorily, and model election rules have now been framed by the Chief Commissioner so as to place the franchise on a broad, simple and uniform basis. From the reports of the different Municipalities it appears that they were generally desirous to have the superintendence of the conservancy arrangements placed in their hands, on the ground that they could do the work cheaper and more effectually than the police, by whom the duty is at present performed. This request has been partially complied with, and the results last year appear to have been satisfactory. Considerable sums have been laid out for water works and drains, and the entertainment of establishments for cleansing the towns has made substantial progress. It is satisfactory to learn that much has also been done in the indirect work of promoting cleanliness by the enforcement of sanitary rules, and by personal example and influence. The sanitary legislation that is shortly to be undertaken may be expected to improve matters much.

THE Wellington Square water works are undergoing extensive alterations. A considerable addition is being made to the resorvoir and the laying out of new main is about to be completed. This will not, however, benefit the townsmen proper long, for the suburbun supply has also been taken in hand and arrangements for it are being pushed on vigorously. The Municipality has moreover conceived the happy idea of making money by sale of filtered water to the residents of Dum Dum.

ADVERTING to a resolution of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University we remarked in our last issue: 'Could not a case of *Mandamus* be got up before Justice Norris to try the legality of this order?' The *Englishman* of the 15th gives to this a sort of contradiction by saying: "Those who are most interested in the matter have informed us that there is not, and never was, the least intention of applying to the High Court to interfere in the decision of the Syndicate, and they consider that this latter body is the only proper authority to decide upon questions connected with the University Examinations." This, however, does not at all meet the case. We did not say that "the parties most interested" would go to the High Court. We adverted to the legality of the order, and it remains to be shown that under the Regulations of the University the passing of a candidate and yet witholding from him the diploma is consistent. "The party most interested" is the candidate, and as he is to be articled as an Attorney's Clerk a certificate of having passed the examination is all that he requires, and this having been given him he is content. He does not care for a diploma, and for it he is not at all likely to incur the botheration and expense of a motion in the High Court. The question was raised by Mr. Pedler, whether the candidate had conformed to the conditions for qualifying himself as a candidate. It was said that he had not attended the necessary number of lectures on certain subjects, and it was shown that he had not. Under the circumstances the Registrar of the University was wrong in receiving a fee from him, and permitting him to appear as a candidate. His admission to the Examination Hall condoned the antecedent irregularity, and the examiners having declared that he had obtained the necessary number of marks for a pass, he should be not only declared as passed but allowed the diploma to which he is justly entitled. Now to take notice of the irregularity and to punish him with the forfeiture of his diploma is entirely extra-judicial. The Regulations of the University do not invest the Sylicate with any power to punish a candidate for any neglect of duty on the part of the Registrar, or to make a distinction between a pass certificate and a diploma. Among Bengali housewives such vicarious proceedings are aptly described as coming under the adage of "giving a lesson to the daughter-in-law by chastising the daughter." Does it accord with the dignity of two High Court Judges and two Honorable members of the Legislative Council to bring it into practice in grave matters of public conduct? To us the action of the Syndicate appears quite arbitrary, and we wished and still wish Mr. Justice Norris to fittingly characterize this proceeding. Luckily for the candidate he is to be an Articled Clerk, and is not at all affected by this arbitray conduct. Had he been destined for any other profession, the case would have been very different. Doubtless the Syndicate had been influenced by merciful considerations in the present instance; but they sat as judges to enforce the Regulations of the University and not as dispensers of favor. The ruling cannot be brought under the category of "tempering justice with mercy."

OUR Anglo-Indian contemporaries write often and feelingly on the grievous loss of time which their countrymen sustain by attending municipal meetings where "blatant Babus" and long-winded native Commissioners protract the proceedings to two or three hours. Our Governors, too, not unoften make much of the complaint, and recommend money compensation in the form of attendance fees for the loss. Led by

these indications we fancied that in England municipal meetings were conducted differently and with a great saving of time; we were not a little surprised, therefore, when we lately read that a London County Council meeting, the other day, sat for eight hours without a break, and *Punch* went the length of giving a cartoon to show how Lord Rosebery, the Chairman, looked and felt the next morning. But even as any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, so is any argument good enough to confound the natives with. Facts have no concern in such matters.

THE following Examiners have been appointed for the University Examinations for 1889-90:

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1889.

English.—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.; Mr. J. Mann, M. A.; Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

Mathematics.—Baboo Asutosh Mookerji (Jr.), M. A.; F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E.; Mr. C. Little, M. A.

Philosophy.—Dr. P. K. Roy; Dr. A. Hoernle; Baboo Kally Churn Banerji, M. A.

Sonskrit.—Baboo Nilmoni Mukerji, M. A.; Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhuttacharji; Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna.

Latin and Greek.—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.; Mr. H. Stephen, M. A.

Arabic and Persian.—Moulvi Abool Khair, M. A.; Moulvi Ahmed.

History.—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.; Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.; Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A.

Physics.—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.; the Hon'ble Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, M. D., C. I. E.

Chemistry.—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.; Dr. C. Warden.

PREMCHAND EXAMINATION, 1889.

English.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Sanskrit.—Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhuttacharji.

Philosophy.—Dr. P. K. Roy.

History.—Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.

Philology.—Dr. A. Hoernle.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

English.—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.; Mr. J. Mann, M. A.; Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.

Mathematics.—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.; Baboo Asutosh Mookerji, (Jr.) M. A.; F. R. A. S.; F. R. S. E.; Mr. C. Little, M. A.

Philosophy.—Dr. P. K. Roy; Dr. A. Hoernle; Babu Kali Churn Bannerji, M. A.

Physics.—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.

Chemistry.—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Botany.—Dr. D. Prain.

Geology.—Dr. W. King.

Phisiology.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason.

History.—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.; Babu Asutosh Mukerji (Sr.) M. A.; Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A.

Sanskrit.—Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna; Babu Krishna Kamal Bhuttacharji; Babu Nilmony Mukerji, M. A.

Arabic and Persian.—Capt. Sadler; Moulvi Abul Khair, M.A. Moulvi Ahmed.

Latin and Greek.—Rev. A. Neut; Mr. R. Carter.

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

English.—Rev. K. S. McDonald, M. A. Rev. A. P. Begg, M. A. Mr. A. Venis, M. A.; Mr. S. C. Hill, B. A. B. Se.

Mathematics.—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, M. A.; Mr. G. W. Kuchler, M. A.; Babu Gauri Sunker De, M. A.; Babu Mahendra Nath Roy, M. A.

Physics.—Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.; Mr. W. Wood, B. A.; Mr. J. C. Bose, B. A. Mr. P. Brühl.

History.—Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.; Babu Krishna Behari Sen, M. A.

Logic.—Babu Brojendra Nath Seal M. A.; Babu Shama Churn Ganguly, B. A.

Sanskrit.—Babu Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.; Babu Rajendra Chunder Sastri, M. A.; Babu Kailas Chunder Dutt, M. A.; Pundit Harish Chunder Kaviratna.

Latin and Greek.—Rev. A. Neut; Mr R. Carter,

Arabic and Parsian.—Capt. Sadler, Moulvie. Abul Khair, M. A.; Moulvi Ahmed.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1890.

English.—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.; *Head Examiner*; Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M. A. B. D.; Rev. J. Morrison, M. A.; B. D.. Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.; Rev. A. Tamory, M. A.; Mr. G. M; Wilson; Mr. C. Andrews, M. A.; Mr. E. M. Wheeler, B. A.; Mr. W. Billing; Mr. W. Young; Mr. H. A. Bamford; Babu Nilkartha Mozumdar, M. A.; Babu Herambo Chunder Maitra, M. A.

Mathematics.—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.; *Head Examiner*; Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, M. A.; Mr. A. Thompson, M. A; Mr. H. A. Lane, M. A.; Babu Bepin Behary Gupta, M. A.; Babu Ram Nath Chatterji, M. A.; Babu Abinash Chunder Bose, M. A.; Babu Kalipada Bose, M. A.; Babu Baidynath Bose, M. A.; Babu Statis Chunler Roy, M. A.; Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter M. A.

Sanskrit and Bengali.—Babu Nilmoney Mukerji, M. A., *Head Examineer*; Babu Janaki Nath Bhuttacharji, M. A.; Babu Nrisingha Chunder Mukerji, M. A.; Babu Uma Churn Bannerji, M. A.; Pundit Harimohun Vidyabhusan; Babu Jasoda Nundon Sirkar; Babu Brojonath De; Babu Gauri Sunker Ghosal; Babu Nakuleswar Bannerjee.

Arabic.—Capt. Sadler, *Head Examiner*; Moulvie Abul Khair, M. A.; Moulvi Ahmed.

Persian and Urdu.—Capt. Sadler, *Head Examiner*; Moulvi Shamsul Huda, B. A.; Moulv Miera Juddin Ahmed.

Latin and Creek.—Rev. A. Neut, Mr. R. Carter.

French.—Rev. V. de. Campigneulles, S.J., B.Sc.

Hindi.—Pundit Kanhailal Sastri.

Uriya.—Babu Ramprossuno Mukerji, M. A.

History and Geography.—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.; *Head Examiner*; Mr. G. C. Bose, M. A.; Mr. William Dutt, M. A.; Mr. W B Livingstone, M. A.; Babu Kalisunker Sukul, M. A.; Babu Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, M. A.; Babu Ambika Churn Mitter, M. A.; Babu Dhanbhulluv Sett, M. A.; Babu Bireswar Chatterji, M. A.; Babu Khudiram Bose, B. A.; Moulvi Abdul Huq Abid, B.A.

NOTE.—The B.A. Examiners for 1890 will constitute the Senior Board of University Examiners for 1890.

A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

THERE is no use in denying the statement that there is a strong prejudice against the use of patent medicines. This arises from two sources. One is the invariable condemnation of such medicines without discrimination by the medical profession; and the other is the palming off of worthless and poisonous nostrums on credulous people. Many persons who are sick and unable to secure aid from doctors, would resort to patent medicines if they were assured that the remedy would have good effect on the disease. Of course the manufacturers of these patent nostrums assert that their medicines are free from poison, but they would not dare to have their compounds submitted to chemical examination. Messrs. H. H. Warner and Co., however, not only assure the public that their remedies are pure and wholesome, but they are absolutely so, as will be seen from the following report of an examination made by George Hand-Smith, M.A., M.D., the well-known analytical chemist:—

Laboratory of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, 74, College Street, South Kensington, London, July 21st, 1888.—Messrs. H. H. Warner and Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.—In accordance with your instructions, I have made a careful examination of the medicines included under the title of "Warner's Safe Remedies," and find them entirely free from mercury, and also from any poisonous or deletrious ingredients They may be taken with perfect safety. The processes for their preparation are conducted under thoroughly medical and pharmaceutical direction, and with the most modern and effective methods for insuring great purity, strength, and and uniformity.

(Signed) GEORGE HAND-SMITH, M.A., M.D.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d.-per bottle. Write Ballantyne and Co for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat longthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Palo Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*15th May*, 1889.

GENERAL.—The Hon'ble Colman Macaulay, C I E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed furlough for seven months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr John Greig is appointed to be Second Lieuteuant in the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transferred Sonthal Pergunnahs, district, and is posted to Rajmehal in that district.

Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

Mr E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is allowed furlough up to the 6th instant, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, in extention to the furlough granted to him under the order of the 13th March 1888.

Mr T. D. Belghton, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days, viz, four days under rule, 3, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining twenty five days under rule, 1 of the same section of the Code, with effect from the 16th instant,

Mr H. Cox, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

Mr E. Geake, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge sub-division of the Burdwan district.

Baboo Chunder Sekhur Ker, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for seven weeks, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D. Cameron, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea from the afternoon of the 21st to the forenoon of the 26th February 1889 and again from the afternoon of the 27th March to the forenoon of the 8th April 1889.

Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Hooghly.

Mr J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Lohardugga.

The services of Mr W B Brown, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr C. J. Stevenson-moore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Rampore Hât sub-division of the Beerbhoom district.

Mr C. Cuthberson, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to Government in those Departments.

Baboo Nanda Lal Bagchi, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Oolooberiah, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan is allowed leave for two weeks, under sectiod 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly on excise work, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Surendro Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, or until further orders.

Mr A. B. Barnard, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Presidency Magistrate under section 18, Act X of 1882.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per boute, Re. 1; large size Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvellous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa: "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☜ ☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle. ☜

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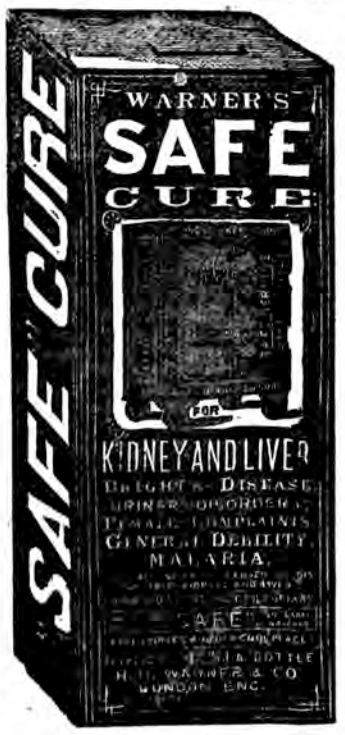
Books, Patent medicines, Rubber Stamps, Monograms Music pieces, Law Books &c. may be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co. ☞ Circulars free on application. ☜

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Advertisements.

WANTED.

A bride for a bridegroom of 17 years, who is a Naikasya Chatterjea, and a student of a Government School, 3rd class. Terms moderate—Apply at once for particulars to,

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND

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A performance will be given in aid of the sufferers by the fearful fire. By the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club

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STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

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APPLICATION FOR TICKETS TO BE MADE TO

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ACCORDIONS, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL BOXES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN STOCK AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Catalogues and full particulars on application for any and every kind of Music and Musical Instruments. 14a

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted, free from lead or grease. It removes Freekles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

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Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens he breath.

ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London. England. 76

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PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 1869.

The 21st Year in existence under the kind patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajas Bahadoor, Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. and Norendra Krishna Deb, K. C. I. E. of Calcutta, those of Benares, Travancore, Durbhunga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Bahadoor, Abdool Gunny K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan, K. C. I. E. of Dacca.

The names of Subscribers are registered in all times of the year. Particulars on application.

SEEDS! FOR THE RAINY SEASON SEEDS!!

A packet containing rainy season country vegetable seeds such as :—Palla Shusha and Jhinga, Beans of various sorts, Brinjals of sorts viz :—Mooktakeshi, large white and black &c. Champanottia, Puddonotia &c Sags, Sweet Danta, Pumpkin, Kumras, Karalas &c &c., 25 distinct varieties can be had here at Rs. 1-4 Ans.

A packet containing choice and beautiful rainy season country flower seeds such as :—Double-Balsam, Zimina and Sunflower ; Gomphrena Globasa, Gailardia &c &c 10 distinct varieties can be had here at Re. 1.

Best and largest country and Jara Brinjal seeds per tolla Ans. 8 and 10 respectively. Largest Jara Radish seed 8 Ans. per tola. Rainy season flower seed each sort per packet 2 Ans Various kinds of choice and beautiful creeper seeds at 4 Aus. per packet of each sort.

Best Lychees, Langra and other Mangoes, Orange &c Grafts direct from Mozaffurpore, Hajipore, Durbhanga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively will be had here at moderate prices. Besides the above rare and best Mangoes, Lychees &c. fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of numerous distinct varieties, and all genuine to their names can also be had here at cheapest rates possible.

Our seeds and plants are known throughout the country, and they are celebrated for their genuineness and superiority so it is superfluous to ask for any guarantee.

Catalogue of plants furnished on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

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Managing Proprietor.
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VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE, PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2	0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impuritics.		
Von Lintzgy & Co 's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2	0

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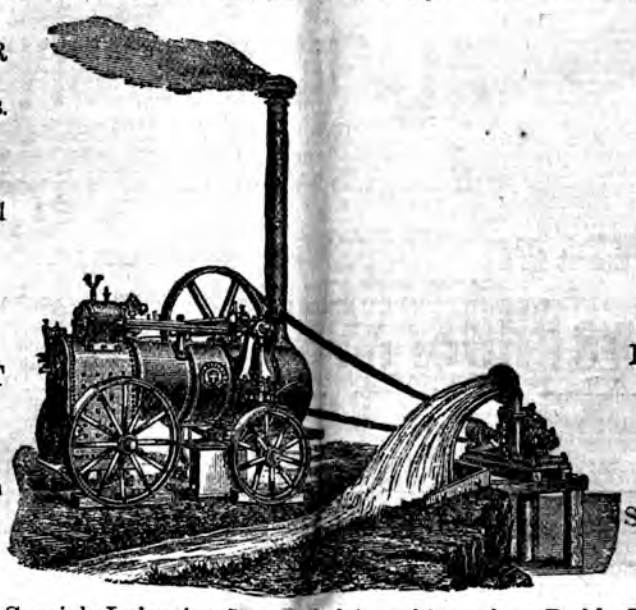

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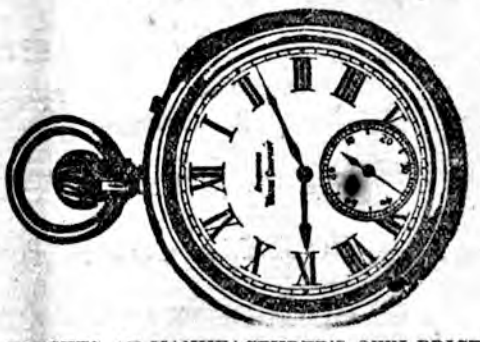

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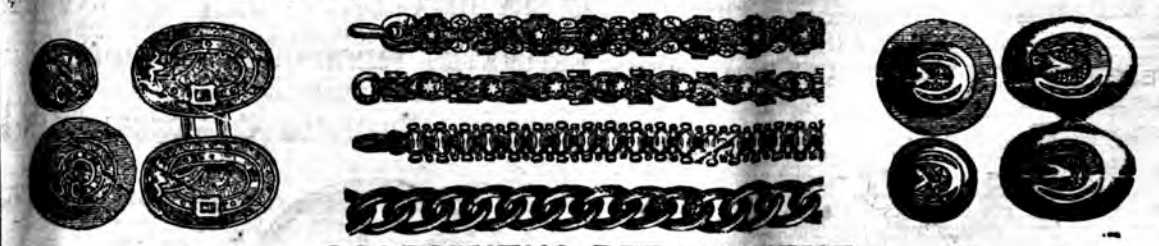

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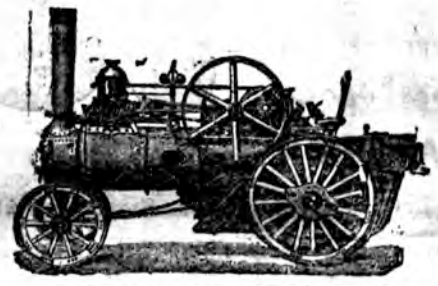

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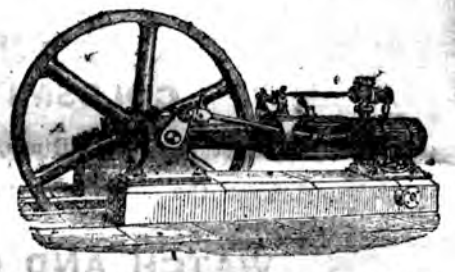

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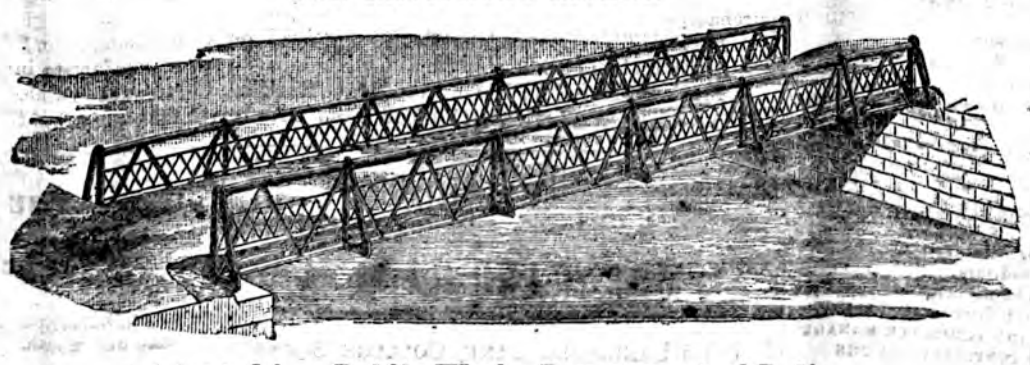

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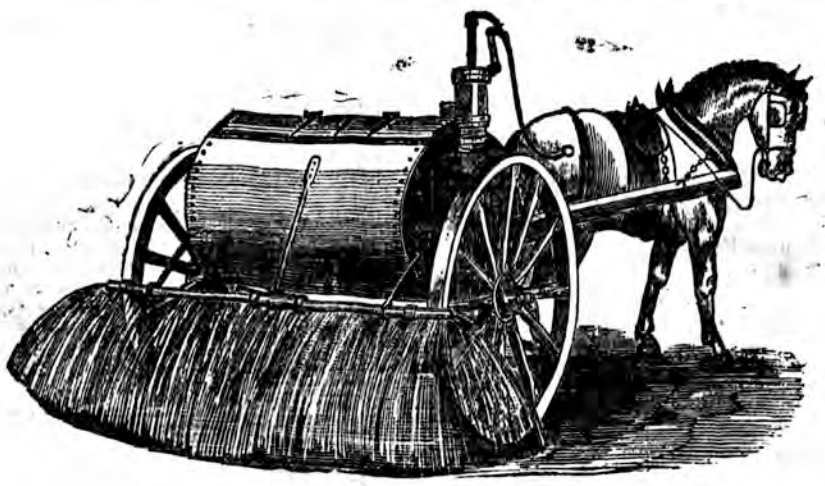

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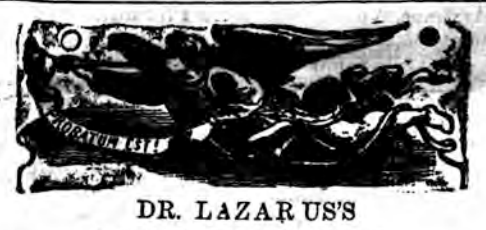

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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